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Probably as good an answer as it is worth while to make to the W. A. Stone boomers who think they can floor William Connell politically by ascerting his unpopularity among laboring men would be to point to Mr. Connell's vote for congressman in 1996, a vote largefy cast by men who work for daily wages,

Senator Hanna's Defeat.

The election yesterday at Columbus of the anti-Hanna condidate for speaker of the Ohio house of representatives by the decisive majority of 5, combined with the organization of the senate by the same forces, presages the early retirement of Mark Hanna from the senare of the United States. We regard such an outcome as likely to prove in the long run politically unfortunate, but still, there are mitigating circum-

In the national campaign of 1896, and even before that time, during the preliminary canvass for the Republican presidential nomination, Mr. Hanna displayed qualities of generalship which marked him prominently as a leader of men. He was not indispensable at any time, but at all times he was liberal, energetic and effective in his plans and methods. It was said at the time that he went into the fight for McKinley purely out of personal friendship, and the statement n ay then have been true. Later, however, after the victory was won, and when Mr. Haima might with perfect propriety have turned to the beneficiary of his generalship and relinquished all claim for political reward, he elected to enter the senate, a vacancy was made for him by the questionable expedient of transferring Senator Sherman into the cabinet, and Mr. Hanna, senator by appointment to fill this vacancy, soon essumed such a position of magnitude at Washington in connection with patrenage quarrels that he has incurred the comity of a large number of the more active politicians, not only embarrassing President McKinley but also, it is now believed, inviting his present defeat.

Mr. Hanna in his methods has been rough-shod and ruthless and it appears that he has now fallen by the same kind of tactics. It is well known to Ohio Republicans that Mr. Hanna used to gun for General Foraker, even occasionally stepping over the party line to take better aim. Senator Foraker may not have countenanced the present reprisals, but his friends have evidently decided that this is their time to balance accounts.

Some residents of Wilkes-Barre, it ems, do not like the manner in which e Wilkes-Barre board of trade is ated by the Wilkes-Barre papers. therefore come to that board's seue. In its present condition it just suits Scranton.

The manifests which has caused the Sagasta ministry in Spain to make a pretense of arresting and reprimanding General Weyler is as follows, being addressed to the queen regent;

At the feet of your majesty, most gracious lady, I plead most respectfully today for satisfaction which I deem indispensa-ble to the honor of Spanish arms and my own character as a soldier. From so high a station as the presidency of a state and on an occasion so notable as the opening of a parliament insults of such a character were recently offered to the army of Spain that I cannot imagine this will pass without a vigorous protest from the government of your majesty. The brave soldiers who are giving their life blood so freely on the fields of Cuba to maintain Spain's sovereignty over the island have been cravenly and grossly insulted in the face of all the world and confounded in a jumbled execution with those rebellious hordes of bandits who are nworthy of ordinary and humane treat The methods employed in that ar with the approbation of the govern ent of Spain are denounced as infarrou. and unworthy a civilized people. The or-ders of the general who commanded that army are declared to have been brutal and calculated to horrify the civilized

He who has the high honor of address ing your majesty might speak only of the injustice done to himself. He would pass over the insults to himself in silence, but he cannot tolerate the accusations, since they injure the whole army, wiping away with one breath the honor of those invincible, generous and brave soldiers. The general who has fought with them, who has lived their life, who was hon-ored with the command of the largest and most heroic army of these times, and whose orders can all be summed up in the holy cry of "Viva Espana" cannot nhandon his companions in arms; and as the insults were offered where he canresent them as they deserve, he comes to your majesty today, asking due reparation to our military honor, which ies trampled under foot. so long as the insults of the United States of America remain without energetic and prompt an-

The offense has been public, and am-ple and immediate ought to be the reparation demanded. He who addresses your majesty does not ask it; the honor of Spain imperiously demands it. He who addresses your majesty devoutly prays that your majesty will incline the spirit of your government to procure the nec-

(Signed) Valeriano Weyler.

For using these words in a public cument, the temporarily dominant ninistration in Madrid has with a rish announced its intention of making an example of Weyler. Just what steps it will employ toward this end are not clearly revealed, but the pretence of indignation is very skilfully sustained by the aid of the censorship over the news dispatches sent to this country from Spain. According to these dispatches, Weyler is in total disgrace, not a Spanish officer sympathizes with him and if he doesn't retract and apologize his head will be swished off so quick it will make the

spectators dizzy. This is the picture which Sagasta would like to convey to the people of the United States. But some radically different news is received from sources ot tributary to the Sagasta blue pencit. It is asserted on what we consider trustworthy authority that Weyler's manifesto has made him the hero of he Spanish army; that the outers of he Sagasta administration against

ceiving nobody behind the scenes, least The Scranton Tribune of all General Weyler; and that if the necessity should arise. Sagasta would have to eat his threats against the Butcher or face a revolt in the army which would speedily make of Valeriano Weyler the most interesting personage in the entire Spanish-Cuban problem. This view of the matter is credible because in accord with known facts as to the Spanish character and temperament. McKinley's words were insults to the Spanish soldiery, and were all the more disagrecable because true. They were also insults to the

queen regent, who tolerated Cancvas, who in turn approved the policy of Weyler. That they should be resented would be natural; that formulating into words this general feeling of resentment should cause Weyler to fall into disfavor among his military colleagues and countrymen is unnatural and therefore not to be believed.

Sagasta's effort to discredit Wevler s not meant for home consumption but for the blinding of American eyes. Weyler is still the big ify in the Spanish eintment and nothing since Garcia sent Pande scurrying home has so effectually revealed as does this manifesto episode the thin crust upon which Spanish sovereignty in Cuba is now resting.

From a Scranton point of view it would be highly interesting to learn exactly what reasons impel the movement in Wilkes-Barre for a third-class charter. The opinion hereabouts is that by such a change the taxpayers of our neighboring city would jump out of the frying pan only to plump directly into

The Time to Advertise.

Those business men who most effectively combine enterprise with inelligence do not at this period of the year, following the brisk holiday seaon, discontinue their advertisements n the newspapers and go with the old car into eclipse. On the contrary they perceive that this is of all times the one time when energetic and judicious advertising is most necessary to the success of their trade They recognize that when the buying

spirit is uppermost, as it always is in December, people will buy whether merchants advertise or not. Advertising in December helps to direct the tide of buyers toward the places where the best bargains are to be found. It benefits the leaders in trade at the expense of the second-rate or thirdrate shop-keepers. But it is directory rather than creative of the desire to buy. Once a business is well established, it can better afford to econo mize on advertising in December than in any other month of the year; for, as we have said, the buying spirit is then assertive and people will buy anyhow. But in January and February a diferent situation is presented. Then the stores, unless filled by extraordinary means, look empty, the purchasing instinct falls to its minimum proportions, and the problem with most store-keepers is how to carry their undiminishing expenses. Here is where advertising, properly directed, becomes of the utmost value. By it and by it alone can a buying movement be created. A cut in the margins, a compelling statement of imperious bargains, and lo the store is soon filled with purchasers. They get good goods at exceptionally turn his stock into cash, at the same time meeting the charge for fixed expense, and thus when the livelier sea-

In the rush for the Klondike, Colorado, a gold producing state, seems to have been entirely forgotten. Recent advices place the Colorado gold output for 1897 at \$22,000,000. There's evidenty yet something left this side of the Klondike for the fellows who have the energy to dig.

son of spring appears, he is in con-

dition to meet its demands preparedly

In other words, advertising, the

store-keeper's tonic, is needed most,

not when trade is strong but when it

is weak. Comprehension of this fact

would do much to equalize and diffuse

ousleess prosperity throughout the

welve months of the year.

"In a few weeks," according to Gen eral Gomez, "Spain will either evacuate Cuba or fight the United States. She probably will do the first and talk of the other." From which we infer that the "old fox" is as sharp with the tongue as he is with the sword,

The Philadelphia Times, generally ecognized as speaking with authority n state politics, asserts that State Chairman Elkin is active in supporting Colonel William A. Stone for governor. Here is a chance for Mr. Elkin to get in another denial.

Out in Ohlo Senator Garfield is workng to abolish capital punishment. He is right. It ought to be abolished. But not until provision is made to substitute an intelligent reformatory system. Simply stopping hangings will work no conceivable good.

Governor Bushnell should have takn his stand against Mark Hanna when Mark was a candidate for gubernatorial appointment. Now his opposition omes rather late.

The navy last year cost the country \$9,000,000 for salaries, labor and supplies, but we don't see how the country could get cheaper insurance.

Weyler's paper calling McKinley 'low-born scoundrel' suggests that it must have secured on its staff a New York Journal graduate.

If Weyler were only ordinarily shrewd he would pocket his "insults" with his spoils and consider one the price of the other.

The Chinese situation is rapidly repeating the Armenian situation; that is to say, one big power is afraid and the others "dassent."

Criticism of the president for standing by Hanna is unfair. McKinley is publicly, pledged to reciprocity,

What the Hon, James J. Corbett most urgently needs at this time is a large instalment of silence.

Since Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage history has supplied no instance of short-sighted folly comparable with that of the element in this country which wants the govern-

ment of the United States to let Hawall pass into the possession of some other power, thus deliberately throwing away the key to the Pacific.

Those Ohio bolters forget how sad it would make Hon. Joseph Benson Foraker to be compelled to attend Marcus Aurelius Hanna's political funeral.

In connection with the Greater New York experiment Mr. Platt gets the credit, Mr. Croker gets the offices and the public, as usual, gets left.

"To be an American," says former Ambassador Bayard, "is a safeguard in London." It ought to be a safeguard everywhere,

If General Pando doesn't like his job in Cuba was know of no great public void which would be created by his resignation. It begins to look as if the premier of

Spain were preparing the air-cushions for a heavy downfall,

TOLD BY THE STARS.

Daily Horoscope D: awn by Ajacchus, The Tribune Astrologer. Astrolabe Cast: 2.34 a. m., for Tuesday, January 4, 1898.

) A child born on this day will notice that the fellows with the thinnest skins are generally the most anxious to throw daris at others.

This is seed time with the ice men. Tae golden harvest will occur next fall when the bills are presented. In the matter of farewell appearan

Prince Bi marck would seem to be a dangerous rival to the divine Patti. One of the greatest objections to the oard of centrol seems to be in the fact that the members can read and write. As a matter of economy many have

been obliged thus far to observe faithfully the New Year "swear off" resolu-Many men who imagine that they are keen as the axe, are often in the collis-ion surprised to find that they are the

Hopeful Business Outlook for 1898

From the Philadelphia Ledger. BRIGHTENING business outlook is reported from so many portions of the country that 1898 promises to be notably prosperous year. The encouraging prospect is not report-from a few localities, but it seems to be widespread and includes many rep entative centers of commercial activ-One of the salient features of the iness situation is the fact that transportation lines are showing a recovery rom the depressing conditions which uring the past ten years resulted in the reation of many receiverships. The rempanies is indicative of the renewal of rade generally. The Railway Age is au-hority for the statement that the list of w railway receiverships in 1897 was aurisingly small as compared with the cord of any of the five preceding years. The gross earnings of 124 railroads for the year show an increase over those of 1896 of \$28,009,000, the increase occurring during the last six months of the year. The net earnings make a better exhibit. The net earnings of 118 roads for the ten months ending on Nov. 1, 1837, revealed an increase of more than 11 per cent, over the same period in 1896. The more hopeful situation of this great interest may be accepted as a trade barometer foresha-dowing better conditions for our manafactures, agriculture and commerce.

From the Chicago Clearing House, repenting the collossal transactions of the intelligence that the clearings for the past ar show a handsome gain over those of 6. The rising tide of Western prosperwas noticed in the beginning of Augst last, and the December clearances ere greatly in advance of those of any nonth since December, 1852. The trade me during the last year at the Union ockyards in that city is suggestive of ie improved and improving food-buying pacity of our people. Prices naturally creased in sympathy with the rise in the price of cereals, but there was a ncouraging gain in the demand for live tock. The gain in carloads of stock was 1.600 over the record for 1896. The stock andled in 1897 made a close approach to that handled in 1892.

In New England general business has conspicuously improved according to the statement of the Boston Clearing House. The Boston bank clearings for December show an increase of more than 12 per cent, over December, 1896. The bank clearings in Baltimore are still more en-couraging, showing an increase of more than \$70,000,000 over 1896, and \$25,000,000 in excess of the clearings of 1892, and exthat city. It is announced that 1898 promises to be the most prosperous year the South has had for many years. The marked expansion of the cotton and woollen manufactures in this portion of the country will contribute greatly to its levelopment. In St. Louis the bank blearings for 1897 broke the yearly record. development.

The heavy balance of trade in our favor s resultant upon the dimensions of our xport trade, unprecedented in our comsercial history. Much of this enormousincreased export trade has been caused short crops abroad. The foreign demand for American breadstuffs has In- | were 1,000,000 tons; in 1860 they were 5,775 armers, who have been enabled to canel a large amount of mortgage indebtedhe available capital in the hands of the arming population of theWest must be effected sooner or later in many industries and enterprises. The financial re-habilitation of the West, the progressive improvement of the transportation busiess, the decided increase of bank clearngs are substantial and significantly sopeful factors of the business situation without reference to the possibilities of the tariff as a revenue producer, or to changes which may be introduced in our financial system.

EVIL EFFECTS OF SMOKING.

From the Medical Record.

In the Journal of the Russian National Health Society for September last, Dr. Mendelssohn contributes an account of the results of some observations made by him a few years ago, in regard to the ef-fect of smoking on the health of stu-dents. In view of the great interest taken now by medical men in the question, these deductions should prove instructive. In 1890 a circular was sent to every student of the Army Medical academy in St. Petersburg, and in the Technologica institute, containing several question which the students were asked to an which the students were asked to answer, and 1,071 replies were received.

Among the medical students 54.66 per cent, were found to be habitual smokers, and comong technological students only 47.18. Judging from these statistics, smcking appears to be very common among the young in Russia. Two began the habit at the extremely tender age of 6, 3 at the age of 9, 11 at the age of 10, 5 at the age of 11. 27 at the age of 12, and so on, the of 11. 27 at the age of 47.

maximum being reached at the age of 47.

The average number of cigarettes smoked
daily by a medical student was 19.64, and
by a technological student 22.88. (The by a technological student 22.88. (The fact should be borne in mind that Rus-sian cigarettes are very small.)

Of the smokers 16.00 per cent, were found to have some affection of the respiratory tract, while only 10.00 of the non-smokers were thus affected. In respect to diseases of the alimentary tract, the figures were respectively 11.88 and 9.92 per cent.; and of both tracts combined, 8.77 and 3.22 per cent. Turning to the effect of the age at which the habit was begun, it was found that those who had acquired the habit before the age of 16 years gave higher percentages of illness than those who began at or after that age. Another table illustrates the harmfulness of inhaling the smoke. haling the smoke.

It has long been agreed that with the young smoking is not conducive to good health. To the ordinary adult it is probable that smoking in moderation is by no means hurtful; in fact, many distinguished medical men have held that to some persons it is even beneficial.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

From the New York Sun.

If congress should decide that the gov rnment may properly take charge of the savings of the people, agreeing to pay thereon 2 and 3 per cent interest, it is not imposible that within a very short period the deposits will smount to hun-dreds of millions of dollars. In reply to a recent inquiry as to what he should do with these deposits in order to make them earn interest together with the expenses incident to their collection and custody, the ingenious head of the post-office department pointed out that the government is now paying in the form of rent for postoffices along the very large sum of \$1.300,000 annually, and that the deposits could be used profitably in the erection of new buildings, with the re-sult of saving a large part of this sum to the United States treasury every year,

So far so good; but suppose that jus about the time Mr. Gary had all his new postoffices ready to do business, the deositors, out of whose savings they had been built, should put in a demand for their quarters and half dollars, how could he satisfy them? On what fund could be draw to pay them? To ask the question is to answer it. There would be no fund at his disposal, and all he could do would be to fall back on congress, and have the deposits made good through the form of increased taxation or the issue of a new loan. To meet sudden demands on crisis of this character the ordinary wellregulated savings institutions have their surplus funds to fall back on, besides the securities and mortgages in which the moneys intrusted to them have been invested. If the treasury had a surplus of billions of dollars, no secretary could al-low a penny of it to be used for such a purpose without the specific authority of congress. It may be that Mr. Gary has in contemplation the printing of bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, to be issued against the nickels and dimes left with his postmasters by men, women and "children over ten years old," If that is the programme, it is not a system of finance that would commend itself to any one except an interested silver mine

The proper function of the government is to enact such legislation as will make avings possible and not to worry itself about their collection and investment.
"Were we directed from Washington." said Jefferson, "when to sow and when to reap, we should soon want bread."

PRODUCTIVE POWER OF UNIT-ED STATES.

G. Mulhall, in North American Re-

It appears that, as regards quantity, three Americans now export as much as five did twenty years age, which suf-fices to show how groundless are the predictions of some writers who tell us that as population increases so the surplus products of exportation must diminish. In the last twenty years population has risen from 45,000,000 to 71,000,000 souls, an increase of 58 per cent., and at the same time the weight of exports has risen 175 per cent.; that is, three times as fast as population.

The quantities of food yearly exported are sufficient to feed 30,000,000 persons in Europe, from which it appears that of people yearly. The Western prairies are capable of carrying double the pres-ent number of live stock, and producing ten times as much grain as they do, so that, for at least a century to come, the is every probability that the exportation of food will increase with population. The same is true as regards cotton, the crop having risen 125 per cent, in twenty years The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive pow er of the United States.

THE END APPROACHING.

From the Washington Star.

The plain understanding seems to be that Spain is playing her last card. Her first card was humane warfare under General Campos, her second was extreme savagery under General Weyler, and now she is trying a combination hocus-pocuwith General Par to in the field occupied with make-believe warfare, and General Elanco in Havana occupied with make believe statesmanship. It seems but a question of a short time therefore when the United States will be obliged in the nterests of peace to put an end to the pugger- mugger under General Bianco, as n effect it did to the appalling butchery ender General Weyler.

THE TWO KINDS OF COAL.

From Saward's Review.

The anthracite trade has grown in past years, as is shown in the fact that in 1859 the shipments reached 3,358,899 tons; it 1880, 8,513,123 tons; in 1870, 15,849,890 tons; in 1880, 23,427,242 tons; in 1890, 35,865,174 tons, and in 1895, 46,511,477 tons. At the same time bituminous output has increased at a far more rapid ratio; in 1850 shipments 077 tons; in 1876, a total of 17,648,468 tons was reached; in 1880 it was 52,417,764 tons; in 1890, 95,629,026 tons; in 1895, the total o ess, and to increase their ability to buy bituminous for this country was 129,641, emmodities of all sorts. The increase in 244 gross tons. The marvelous chang even in the five years' period last name is indicative of the growth of this trade.

THE NEED OF THRIFT.

From the Chicago Record. Habits of wastefulness are ducive to the best development of a perple. Thrift and frugality are qualities essential to the highest citizenship, and the nation that does not develop them is



MR. AND MRS. VERY MUCH PLEASED TALKING ABOUT THEIR CHRISTMAS CHINA BOUGHT AT OUR STORE.

THE CLEMONS, FERBER, O'MALLEY CO.

GOLDSMITH'S



Taking Inventory

Will be one of our principal occupations this week, but the Bazaar will be open just the same, and all of the socalled bargains that you may read about in other adver. tisements can be obtained here.

In accordance with our usual custom, thousands of dollars worth of reliable merchandise will be laid aside during inventory for our

January Clearance Sale

therefore, we will have some interesting store news for you in a very few days.

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NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

Lewis, Reiliy & Davies wish the praceful, honest people of the world a happy New Year. We are happy because we live in one of the most presperous cities, in one of the largest states and the greatest country that man is privileged to live in Among the cities, towns, etc., that we wish to remember in a particular way are the following:

Wilkes-Barre, Lake Arié.

Kingston, Georgetown.

Bennett, Hawley.

Lake Ariel. Georgetown, Hawley, Honesdale, Waymari, Parsons, Miner's Mills, Mill Creek, Elmhurst, Moscow, Gouldsbore. Tobyhanna.
Mount Pocono,
Pocono Summit,
Cresco,
Henryville,
Spragueville,
Portland.
Stroudsburg. Yatesville. Duryea, Lackawanna, Taylor, Avoca, Moosic,

Moosie, Minooka, Hancock, Starlight, Conklin. Great Bend, New Milford, Alford, Kingsleys, Foster. lenburn. larke Summit.

Stroudsburg.

Water Gap,
Delaware,
Manunka Chunk,
Preston Park,
Lake Como,
Poyntelle,
Belmont,
Pleasant,
Uniondale,
Forest City,
Carbondale,
White Bridge,
Jermyn, lermyn. Archbald. Winton. Peckville Olyphant, Dickson City,

Mapewood, Binghamton,

May they live long and prosper is the
wish of Lewis, Reilly & Davies, the honest and most extensive dealers in boots,
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Happy Year New to All.

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All at lowest prices consistent with the high quality of the goods.

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Your money back if you want it; and the same price to everybody. Open Evenings Until After the Holidays.

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Brocades,

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LOT 1.....59 Cents

LOT 2.....69 Cents

LOT 3.....88 Cents

a yard, to close them out.

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